... NEW TICKET.

... GENERAL,

... U. SLENKER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

JAMES P. BARR,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

A Divided North.

It is a "divided North" alone that has [illegible] the rebellion its present magnitude; that has [illegible] all its disappointments and reverses, that affords it now the indirect "aid and comfort" without which it would expire of sheer exhaustion. [illegible]

[illegible]

We must get rid, then, of a "divided North," if we ever hope to terminate this war by the overthrow of the rebellion, and the sooner we effect the one the sooner we shall achieve the other. We must all, [illegible] to denounce as hostile to our success every attempt to get up any political issue, except that of the "integrity of the Union." We must all agree to protest against every effort made, no matter under what pretence, to keep alive an agitation calculated to diminish any loyal man's zeal who is aiding us in the "war for the Union." We must all agree (as they have in Connecticut) to let "the negro" drop, in our greater anxiety to preserve our imperilled nationality. In short, we must all, shoulder to shoulder, endeavor in one grand, massive resolution, to end, and forthwith, the Southern Confederacy; but that never will be accomplished as long as a "divided North" is pitted against a united opponent; and a "divided North" must ever be the pitiful spectacle we shall present to the world so long as the government may permit the negro's welfare to seem of as much importance in official eyes as the perpetuity of the American Union.

Discouraging Enlistments.

If there are any persons in this State disposed so far to sympathize with rebellion as to discourage enlistments, we desire to call their attention to an act of the Legislature of 1861, which, among other things, provides that "*if any person or persons belonging to or residing within this State shall endeavor to persuade any person or persons from entering the service of this State or the United States, or from joining any volunteer company or association of this State about being mustered into service, or shall use threats or persuasions or offer any bribe, or hold out any hope of reward, with like intent to induce any person or persons to abandon said service, or withdraw from any volunteer company or association already organized under the laws of this Commonwealth for that purpose, every person so offending, and being legally convicted thereof, shall be sentenced to undergo solitary imprisonment in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not exceeding ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.*"

Europe.

In the details of the latest news from Europe, are some interesting points relative to the American question. Among others is the announcement that forty merchants and shipowners of Liverpool [illegible] Earl Russell relative to the alleged violation of international law by the federal cruisers in the Bahama waters, and that Lord Russell replied, through Mr. Layard, justifying the proceedings of the cruisers, owing to the practice of sending vessels to the Bahamas for the purpose of running the blockade. He recommended strict attention to the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which prohibits British subjects aiding either side in our present struggle.

It is asserted by the *Independance Belge* that France, Russia and England are negotiating. The two former have made propositions to England, but had received no final reply. Another rumor is that England has sent a special envoy to Washington to urge President Lincoln to take the initiative towards peace if he wishes to avoid offers of mediation. It is hardly necessary to say that these rumors have no solid foundation.

NEGRO RIOT IN BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A riot took place on Monday week, between a party of colored people employed in a tobacco factory in [illegible] street, Brooklyn, and a large number of Irishmen, [illegible]

All the negroes that come [illegible]

Sustaining the Government.

[illegible] darker than those days of gloom when Washington retreated before the victorious armies of England through New Jersey, it should be supposed that every man claiming to be a patriot would unhesitatingly and without conditions, [illegible] the support of the Constitutional Government of the country. That the honest masses of the people of the loyal States do this, is our only hope of the salvation of the country. That the people are true to the Constitution of their fathers—true to the union under it—ready to pour out their treasure and their blood in defence of their inheritance, is the only assurance that the Rebellion will be crushed and the Union restored.

The President we believe is honest. He has given to the country an evidence of his regard for constitutional obligations in his veto of the Confiscation bill as originally passed by the Abolition majority in Congress. We believe he means to do right, and the people should sustain him by an unmistakable condemnation of the Abolition harpies who surround him and are trying all they can to force him into the wrong.

In his appeal to the Border States, Mr. Lincoln says:—

Yet, in repudiating it, (Hunter's proclamation) I gave dissatisfaction, if not offence, to many whose support the country cannot afford to lose. And this is not the end of it. *The pressure in this direction is still upon me and is increasing.*

The Pressure! What pressure does the President mean? The pressure of a negro worshipping majority in Congress, which sees no object in this war but the emancipation and turning loose, to beg, to steal or to starve, of four millions of slaves. The secrets of that pressure will never be known to the country. It has been exercised in Congress and out, and has probably threatened to withhold the supplies necessary to carry on the war, without, at least, a partial compliance with its demands. Keenly does the President feel that pressure. Will the people remove it and allow him to carry on the war, untrammelled by Abolition interference!

The extent of that pressure in Congress is seen in the insulting remarks of that blustering coward, Ben. Wade, in the Senate, during the debate on the Confiscation Act, and also in the intended omission to print the veto message. Because the President would not sanction an unconstitutional measure, he received the studied insults of an Abolition majority in Congress.

The extent of that pressure out of Congress we shall show by the following extract from Wendell Phillips' sermon in Boston, on Sunday 20th ult.

"The government wants three hundred thousand men; we must say to him 'you cannot have a man or a dollar until you proclaim a policy.' That will open the eyes of the President and the Cabinet to the true sentiment of the North. Fremont has been degraded by the Border States; but let us hope like Charles II he may die on his rightful throne."

If it be said that Mr. Phillips does not speak the sentiments of the Abolition majority in Congress, we have only to look at the fact that he was invited on a late occasion to address the U. S. Senate, and that Vice President Hamlin left the Speaker's Chair and almost embraced him upon the floor of that body. We have only to note the fact that his speeches, as full of treason as the above extract, have been published in the Republican newspapers without a word of condemnation.

In view of these facts it is the plain duty of every honest man to sustain the President in his desire to administer the government constitutionally and to prosecute the war for its legitimate purpose alone. Let us not thwart him nor trammel him by sending any more Abolitionists to Congress. Let us remove the pressure of which he complains by shelving political fanatics and demagogues of both great and small degree. Let us strengthen his hands by the expression of loyal and constitutional sentiments from the hearts of the mighty North, and let us give him the last man and the last dollar to plant the Flag of the Union over every inch of the soil of our Country.

The Abolitionists of New England, at their meeting at Island Grove, near Boston, on Tuesday, seemed to have vied with each other, in denouncing the President, and abusing General McClellan, for not converting the war for the Union into a war for the Negro, and for Negro Equality. The President was called a "moral coward," a "tortoise," a "broomstick," and other names, which even the rebel editors and orators of Richmond or Charleston would be ashamed of. One of the speakers went so far as to urge that we let the South go, unless emancipation be proclaimed and enforced. And this, beyond doubt, is the marrow of the whole matter. These people do not want a Constitutional Union—the Union that Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Franklin framed,—but some sort of a Black Republic, after the San Domingo or Hayti negro equality pattern. If it is treason to discourage enlistments, then every man who spoke at that Grove Island meeting is a traitor. Men have been sent to Forts Warren and Lafayette for saying things far less treasonable than these New England Abolition utterances. These men were Democrats, we know—but are Democrats to be punished, while the Abolitionists are permitted to go scot free?

COMMERCE.—The exports from New York city, for the seven months of this year, are within a fraction of a million equal to what they were during the corresponding seven months of 1861, although there has been a large falling off in Southern products, such as cotton, rice, tobacco, and naval stores. The falling off in cotton is 142,000 bales, worth (at the prices of last year) about $9,000,000. But all deficiencies in Southern products are made up by increased exports of breadstuffs and of animal products, as pork in various forms, lard, tallow, &c.

Greeley says that the fighting men of his party, who have never smelt battle, number 300,000. More shame for them, but the draft will operate on some of these windy patriots. Instead of staying at home and talking mischief by denouncing loyal Democrats as "secessionists," they will have to face and fight the real secessionists—an earnest work, and of a very different sort from that they have been engaged in for the last year or more.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY RIGHT AT LAST.—The Commissioners of Montgomery county, through a majority of the Board, have re-considered their former decision, and have made an appropriation of $25,000, to be paid out in sums of $50 to each and every person who will volunteer in making up the quota of five companies called for by the late proclamation of the Governor.

THEY WANT ONIONS.—A loud cry for Onions comes from the camps on the James River. Ten cents is paid for a single onion, because scurvy is appearing, and there is nothing like onions to keep off scurvy. Government is implored to send along some onions. The cry of one correspondent is "liberty and onions, now and forever, one and inseparable! Send us onions, and you send us vigor, life, vigor. Send us onions."

New York, August 1.—The steamer Jersey Blue arrived to-day, from Newbern on the 2d.— An expedition under Col. Heckman, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment, had proceeded to Young's Cross Roads, at the head of White Oak river, where they [illegible]

Local Record.

The German Lutheran Sabbath School [illegible] will come off at the Spring [illegible]

Prof. McCoy is still [illegible] this State.— He lectured at Sunbury on the 4th inst.

The Democracy of Northampton county will hold their annual County Meeting at Easton, on the 19th.

Dr. Wm. H. R. Giddings, of this place, has been assigned a position in the 37th Penna. regiment, Col. Rodolph, as Assistant Surgeon.

The Printers of this place, as a mark of esteem, [illegible] presented Lieut. Peter C. Huber of the Register, with a splendid sword.

PREACHING.—Rev. Wm. Catheart, of Philadelphia, will preach in the Baptist Hall on next Sunday morning and afternoon.

The Crane Iron Company's Bridge at Catasauqua is so far completed that the cars are running over to the furnace.

A Camp Meeting of the German Methodists will be held near [illegible], beginning on Monday, August 25th, to continue one week.

James Hausman, of this place, a member of the 51st Penna. regiment, is at present home on furlough.

Mrs. General Franz Sigel and Mrs. General Carl Schurz have been sojourning at Bethlehem for a short time.

Ed. Haven, formerly of the "Dime Opera," in this place, is now connected with Sanford's Opera Troupe, as newly organized.

LARGE FORCE.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have now employed about 2000 men along the line of the canal. The work is progressing rapidly.

INTERRUPTION TO COURT.—Owing to sickness on the part of Judge Maxwell, this our second week of Court received the go-bye on Monday morning and the Jurors were sent home.

THE GRAPE CROP.—With the exception of the Catawba, we will have a very fine crop of grapes this year. The Catawba is greatly injured by the rot. Too much wet weather.

Hon. Philip Johnson, member of Congress from the Northampton District, offers through the [illegible] papers, to attend to the claims of widows and children of deceased soldiers, for back pay and bounty, without charge for his services.

CURE FOR HORSES.—Dr. Thornton, of Virginia, a great breeder of horses, says founder may be cured, and the horse fit for service the next day, by giving him a tablespoonful of alum. This is certainly an easy and cheap method of getting rid of that troublesome malady.

PRINTERS IN THE ARMY.—The patriotic disciples of Faust are always ready to obey their country's call. The two new companies formed last week took four printers away from this place, in addition to those who left previously.

The Lebanon County Agricultural Society has resolved to appropriate the proceeds of the Fair to be held this fall, after the expenses are paid, to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers. This is a creditable and patriotic resolve, worthy of imitation in other counties.

OLD LINEN.—We are requested to make an appeal to our country friends for old linen, such as is no longer suitable for family purposes, and especially domestic manufacture is wanted for making lint to dress the wounded. Send it by the post carriers, or in any other way, to this office.

SABBATH SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—On Saturday last the Jordan Sunday School of South Whitehall had its annual pic-nic at Guthsville. Teachers and pupils mingled together in unrestrained familiarity, and the rural sports, interspersed with vocal music, caused the day to pass off in the most delightful as well as romantic manner.

LARCENY.—James Cook, a Delaware Co. contraband, several shades darker than the ace of spades, with liver lips and unprepossessing countenance, was committed to Jail on Thursday, charged with having stolen two dollars out of the money drawer in the store of Charles Rittel, at Rittersville. [illegible] will have a warm time to await his trial in November.

Geo. T. Gross, late of Col. Good's regiment, returned home to this place on Tuesday of last week, having received a discharge on account of physical incapacity.

Daniel Fritz, drummer boy of Capt. Junker's company, same regiment, also came home on a like discharge.

ACCIDENT.—James Hoch, a lad four years old, son of Elias Hoch, living near Kutztown, while riding with his father, last Saturday evening a week, on a wagon loaded with grain, to Lyons Station, fell off the wagon, near David Kemp's residence, and was so seriously injured that he died the following night.

J. G. Angiade, formerly teacher of French and Drawing in the Allentown Seminary, and late Major of a Tennessee rebel regiment, in which capacity he was wounded at the battle of Mill Creek and taken prisoner by our forces, paid a visit to this place, under parole, on Tuesday of last week, but met with such a cold and unwelcome reception at the hands of our people that he "skedaddled" out of town the day following for parts unknown. Upon his arrival here he was still arrayed in his rebel uniform, which raised such a manifestation of indignation that he underwent a change of dress to avoid unpleasant consequences.

PATRIOTIC FAMILIES.—Several cases have come under our notice where two or three members of one family are engaged in the service of their country. We doubt, however, if many can boast of as many as the Hillegas family, of this borough, out of which five brothers have gone to war —four of them being with Captain Newhard, and Peter, the "bully" segar-maker, left with Capt. Dillinger, on Saturday. The father, Mr. Daniel Hillegas, last winter had also entered the service, but owing to age and incapacity received his discharge. A gallant family truly, and one hard to beat in exhibition of patriotism.

Mr. Henry Pfeiffer, of this borough, also has four sons in the service, and in the honor roll of glory thus far stands next to the Hillegas family.— All honor to such displays of patriotism.

The Saw Logs along the Lehigh, deposited by the recent flood, have lately been sold by a committee, appointed for that purpose by the log owners, in sections, to the following parties:—Day & Woodring, Easton to Bethlehem; L. Doster Jr., Bethlehem to Allentown; John L. Hoffman & Brother, Allentown to Kuntz's Ford; Doster, Beck, Dyer & Peters, Kuntz's Ford to Lehigh Gap; Thomas Craig, Jr., Lehigh Gap to Parryville; Hetherling, Bowman & Gesser, Parryville to Mauch Chunk. The total amount of logs laying between Easton and Mauch Chunk, is estimated at eight million feet. Besides this, however, a large amount of logs have been carried through to tide water, and are of course a total loss to the owners.

We see by the St. Louis Republican, that Oldfield A. Hand, of Co. C, 8th Mo. Volunteers, youngest son of Dr. Geo. C. Hand, of this place, has been promoted to a Lieutenancy for gallant conduct on the hard fought fields of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing and Corinth.— Col. Morgan L. Smith, who has commanded this Regiment since it was first organized, has been appointed a Brigadier General. The "Eighth Missouri" is the regiment that made the celebrated charge with the bayonet at Fort Donelson, routing clean over the Regulars. They have never lost a battle.

C. S. A.—The Confederates have changed the title to which they are justly entitled. They are, in fact, the "Colonial States of America!" [illegible] "Coward States of America," and soon they will be the "Conquered States of America." And in the meantime let the citizens of the United States of America continue to purchase their summer clothing at the one price Clothing Store of [illegible] Kramer, in Allentown, where the cheapest and most superior stock of garments in the country is now on hand.

THE APPLE CROP.—From present indications the apple crop in Eastern Pennsylvania generally, will be quite large this season. In many places which we have noticed trees are loaded down with fruit that heretofore have been very sparing [illegible]

COURT [illegible]—The Grand Jury [illegible] of Upper Macungie [illegible] The following cases were disposed of by the Court:

Commonwealth vs. [illegible]—Assault and battery on oath of Rebecca Koffle. [illegible] Defendant found guilty; fined $1 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Gehret—[illegible] Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Diedrich—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Sarah Gross. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Jeremiah Kuehner—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Caroline Kressly. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret Smith—Assault and battery on oath of Henrietta Guth. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Bauer—Assault and battery, on oath of Magdalena Fiegel. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Kohler, Daniel George, John Schaffer and Timothy Kressly—Indicted for selling liquor without license. Defendants plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs each.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Xander—Selling liquor without license. Grand Jury returned a true bill. Defendant not appearing, a Bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

Commonwealth vs. John Boas—Surety of the Peace on oath of Elmina Boas. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and to enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep the peace.

Commonwealth vs. Erwin Burkhalter—Indicted for obtaining goods under false pretences on oath of W. W. Selfridge. Nolle prosequi entered.

Commonwealth vs. William Wheeler—Assault and battery and surety of the Peace, on oath of David Stephey. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Richard J. Knerr—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Matilda Kleta. Defendant settled with Matilda for $200, before going to trial.

Commonwealth vs. William Becker—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Mary Sassaman.—Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis Lob—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Maria Werth. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Magdalena Heimbacher—Assault and Battery, on oath of Sarah E. Wilt—Sarah not appearing, her recognizance was forfeited.

Commonwealth vs. John Fitzgerald—Assault with intent to commit a rape, on oath of Elizabeth Jones. Found guilty of an assault and battery. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and two months in County Jail.

Commonwealth vs. Owen Dieidach—Assault and Battery, on oath of Reuben F. Bach. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin F. Hisky—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Susanna Stephen. Nolle prosequi entered.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas J. Reinhard—Fornication and Bastardy, on oath of Matilda E. C. Kern. Defendant found guilty. The child had died. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and $10 for lying in expenses and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Berkenstock—Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Caroline Hail—Nolle prosequi entered.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Schumaker—Assault and battery on oath of Benjamin Schaller. Grand Jury returned not a true bill, and ordered the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Keller—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Sarah Dillard. Recognizance of defendant forfeited.

Commonwealth vs. Alfred P. L. Reule—Fornication and bastardy on oath of Maria Diehl. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Mathias Decker—Selling liquor without license. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Carey—Assault and Battery on oath of Thomas Hunt. Settled.

Commonwealth vs. Gideon Laudenslager—Surety of the peace on oath of Lydia Kemmerer and Abigail Deisler. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs, and enter into recognizance in the sum of $100 to keep peace.

Commonwealth vs. William Wimmer—Larceny of Bank notes, the property of Jacob Jacoby. Defendant came to prosecutor's store and while lying on counter abstracted the money from drawer. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and two months in County Jail.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Ochs—Larceny of a silver watch, the property of Solomon Gross. Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. Peter Dieben and Oliver Gosser—Larceny of Bank notes, the property of Susanna Hahn. Jury found Peter Dieben guilty, and Gosser not guilty. Sentenced to House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. Susanna Schuman.—Assault and Battery on oath of David Schaffer. It appeared from the evidence that defendant, at various times, beat Mary Schuman, her step daughter, who is not of sound mind. [illegible] Jury found defendant not guilty and county to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. Samuel Hecht—False pretences on oath of —— Zell. Grand Jury find true bill. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Schlosser.—Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Fianna Hausich. Continued.

Commonwealth vs. Margaret O'Haley.—Larceny of a watch, the property of E. Huber. Jury found defendant guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and one month in County Jail.

Commonwealth vs. Mathias Decker.—Keeping a gambling house on oath of Susanna Shuman.— Defendant plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and ten days in County Jail.

WAR MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic War Meeting was held at the public house of Horace Balliet, in North Whitehall township, on the 7th inst. The action of the County Commissioners in making the $10,000 Soldiers' Bounty Appropriation was warmly endorsed, and at the same time, as a still further stimulant towards enlistment and to avoid the necessity of a draft in this County to fill our quota for the additional 300,000 men called for, the following resolution was adopted for presentation to the Commissioners:

Resolved, That we appreciate the services of those brave men who may hereafter volunteer as fully as of those who have already enlisted, and we would therefore respectfully recommend that the Commissioners of Lehigh County be requested to appropriate an additional sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, as bounty to those who may hereafter imperil their lives in defence of their Country. Signed,

Joseph Eberhard, Dr. L. B. Balliet,
Stephen Graff, Levi Landes,
Horace Balliet, D. H. Kline,
Jno. G. Wink, John Schantz,
P. P. Mickley.

THAT FLAG.—Our readers will remember that some time since we published the fact that a gentleman of San Francisco had forwarded to Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, a United States flag, to be presented by him to the company that first marched to the defence of Washington city, at the breaking out of the war. The flag was at once claimed by the four or five companies that reached Washington on the evening of the 18th of April, 1861, (among them Captain Yeager's company of this place) all of whom sought to obtain the prize. We now see that this same flag is in possession of Col. Wm. F. Small's regiment, 26th Penna., and was by them borne in the van of the army of the York Peninsula, from Yorktown to the front of Richmond, and where the battle waged hottest the standard from the Pacific waved proudly amidst the smoke and din of the strife.

DRAFTING.—The call for 300,000 troops in addition to the 300,000 now raising will render a draft necessary. The quota of Lehigh will probably be two additional companies. These might readily be raised without a resort to drafting, but as [illegible] proportion would have to be drawn from the [illegible] Many of the townships have as yet done little or nothing in the way of raising volunteers. Their turn will now come. The process of drafting, we believe, consists in putting the names of all persons in each district, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, subject to military duty, in a wheel, and drawing from thence the number of men to be made up by each district. As the ratio of recruits required will only be about 12 to each district, or 1 for each 30 or 40 men, the draft may be considered very light.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Messrs. Haines & Oliver have retired from the "Lehigh Register," and are succeeded by Messrs. Wm. H. Ainey and Ephraim Moser, they having purchased the establishment. While we regret the withdrawal of Messrs. H. & O. [illegible]

"THE SPOILS."—As the party administration of Washington has [illegible]

[illegible]

HOW THEY DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The law makes every free able bodied white male between the ages of 18 and 45 liable to perform military duty, and requires them annually to be enrolled by the assessors. The regulations when the militia is called into actual service by the United States require that the brigade inspector shall order the major and captains, or commanding officers of companies, of every battalion of militia, to assemble at a place fixed by him for the purpose of having the enrolled militia in said companies justly and fairly classed. Full and complete rolls of all persons subject to militia duty are to be furnished. (The laws say "the men composing said companies shall be divided into ten parts," which we presume, means that the company and not the men, shall be thus divided. The name of each and every person enrolled in said companies, shall be written on a small slip of paper and carefully rolled up, and these shall be deposited by company, beginning with the first company, and deposited in a box. The senior officer present shall draw the names, which shall be taken down as drawn out. The names put down, making one tenth of the company, shall constitute the first class, the next tenth part of the company the second class, and so on all the whole company is classified into ten classes. The men thus drawn are liable to perform terms of duty in the order in which they are classed, beginning with the first and proceeding in numerical order; but no class to perform any second term of duty. Persons are authorized to employ substitutes; but if the substitute in his turn is drafted, then the person for whom he serves must find another or perform the duty himself. Sons not subject to the militia law may act as substitutes for their fathers.

DR. HORLACHER.—Dr. Horlacher, of New Berlin, Pa., is at present in our town, getting in print a pamphlet in English, entitled, "Is Slavery Condemned by the Bible, or Prohibited by the Constitution?" The Doctor's new platform deserves the consideration of the people. He professes to prove that Slavery is right according to the Bible. If the Bible is not right, he says, that is not his fault, as he did not help to make it, but is willing to take it as it is. He proves that slavery is Constitutional. If the Constitution is not right, he says, that is not his fault, as he did not help to make it, but is willing to take it as it is. Neither does he wish to be understood to be an advocate of slavery as it now exists in the South, nor is he prepared to condemn it, except the abuse of it. He advocates Slavery *per se* as right, but strongly condemns the abuses common to the institution. He holds that the white race is the superior race and will and has a right to maintain that superiority over the inferior race. Price of the pamphlet 10 cents,—to be had at the Republikaner Book [illegible]

PHYSICAL DISABILITIES.—In addition to those exempt from draft in the lists we have already published in our columns, others may be excused from service by reason of disease or bodily defects. Physical debility exempts a man from enrollment, but it must, in all cases of doubt, be established to the satisfaction of the enrolling officer by a physician's certificate, as well as by the affidavit of the party himself. The following imperfections are proper causes for disability: Wounds of the head which impair the faculties or cause convulsions; serious impairment of hearing, speech, or vision; phthisis, or active disease of any of the larger joints; the presence of pulmonary disease or organic disease of the heart; irreducible hernia; fistula in ano; large hemorrhoids; large and painful varicocele or varicose veins which extend above the knee, the loss of a limb, of the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, or any two fingers on either hand; the loss of the great toe; any marked physical imperfection which would unfit him for active service.

THE I. O. of O. F.—The following extract from the minutes of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, contains a Recapitulation of the condition of the Order up to June, 1862:—

Number of Lodges	483
Initiations	1,636
Rejections	106
Admitted by card	211
Withdrawn by card	269
Reinstatements	211
Suspensions	3,492
Expulsions	65
Deaths	353
Past Grands	7,558
Contributing members	38,564
Amount of receipts	$206,322.54

RELIEF REPORT.

Number of brothers relieved	5,278
Number of widowed families relieved	441
Number of brothers buried	325
Amount paid for relief of brothers	$52,838.64
Amount paid for widowed families	7,484.38
Amount paid for burial of dead	19,294.73
Amount paid for education of orphans	272.47
Total amount paid for relief	110,303.10

BE CAREFUL WITH FLY POISON PAPERS.—Many storekeepers and housekeepers are in the habit of keeping on hand a quantity of fly paper, which they lay about carelessly on window sills and tables for the purpose of destroying flies. Upon this paper is spread a preparation of poison, deadly to human life as to the flies, and those who use it cannot be too careful to keep it from the hands of children. We notice that in Rochester, last week, a little girl nearly two years old died from the effects of chewing a small bit of it. It was hoped that she had ejected from her stomach whatever poison she had taken from the paper, as she became quiet and appeared better. She continued unwell, however, through Wednesday and the day following, and died on Friday.

GREEN FRUIT.—As green apples, pears, and other unwholesome fruits, are beginning to make their appearance in our markets, we recommend all who have any regard for their health, and do not wish to be taken sick with the cholera morbus, and other complaints which prevail at this season of the year, to abstain from eating this kind of fruit in large quantities. Ripe and fresh fruits are wholesome articles of diet, but nothing can be more injurious than an unguarded indulgence of the appetite manifested by some people for unripe fruit. By being careful as to the kind and quantity of fruit used, the payment of large fees for medical attendance will be avoided.

GREEN CORN IN WINTER.—Those who are fond of green corn during the winter do not all know that it may be preserved by packing it tightly in casks or barrels and covering it with a brine strong enough to keep [illegible]

"LITTLE LEHIGH" AGAIN IN THE FIELD.—Lehigh County has again proved her loyalty and patriotism, [illegible] company was the first to leave for [illegible] The second company, Captain John F. Dillinger, left on the day following. Each company was escorted to the cars by the Allentown Band, accompanied by immense crowds of people to see them off. The men could not have appeared more happy had they been starting on a mere pleasure excursion, and the enthusiasm manifested by them as well as the citizens along the route of the procession and at the Depot, reminded us of the departure of the three months men over a year ago. The Depot grounds were lined with people while the volunteers were entering the cars, [illegible] brave men who were going to offer their lives, if necessary on the altar of their country. The scene was a most impressive one, and long will it be remembered by those who witnessed it. Together, there were over two hundred gallant souls, from the workshop, the store, the farm and from the professions, marching away, like a band of brothers, in response to the call of their country. Most of them were young men who as yet could have seen but few hardships, yet they cheerfully exchanged the comforts of home for camp life, and departed on their mission with joy. The land that has such men for its defenders need fear nothing from [illegible] God speed them brave men; may their return amongst us be soon but not before this wicked rebellion is crushed out, and the stars and stripes again wave over a united people.

Three companies from Easton and one from Bethlehem passed over the road to camp in company with Capt. Hammersly's company. On Saturday two companies from Mauch Chunk accompanied Captain Dillinger's company.

We have a report from Harrisburg that Capt. Hammersly has been promoted to a Majorship, and 1st Lieut. Huber to Captain, D. H. Miller, 1st Lieut., and B. F. Leeds, 2nd Lieutenant.

The Committee appointed by the Teachers' Association of Zion's German Reformed Sunday School (Rev. Dubs') met on Monday evening, 11th inst., and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, There have again been taken from among us some of our valued Teachers and Scholars, some for the second time, to serve our beloved country's cause, viz: Wm. Schlosser, Dallas Dillinger, James Bieber, Milton Dunlap, Henry Huber, Franklin Keck and Daniel Dillinger, Teachers, and Milton Bieber and Augustus Shitz, Scholars, therefore

Resolved, That we employ this mode for expressing one personal regret at thus loosing so many of our respected members, but that at the same time we most cheerfully yield to the call of our country and give our claims to their services in God's name as sacrifices to that altar which has so long been the source of all our happiness and prosperity; earnestly hoping and praying, "Our Father who art in Heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen."

Resolved, That we do deeply sympathize with those parents, brothers, sisters and scholars who have been left by our brothers, and that we will do all in our power to comfort and allay their sorrows, for the cause in which they have ventured is noble, and worthy of the purest and holiest patriotism, and should they die in battle, then will they have met an honorable and christian death. And

Resolved, That the constitution be so far suspended as to permit them to be members of the association during their absence, and that on their return they be admitted to active duties without an election.

Committee.—A. G. Greenawald, John Ott, Wm. H. Eckert, Allen Steckel, Anna B. Steckel, Amelia Slemmer, Jane Lackey.

THE HEAT.—Friday and Saturday last were the hottest days of the season—the thermometer indicating 97 degrees in the shade. Ice was at a premium, cooling draughts in great demand, shirt bosoms lost their glossy smoothness, handkerchiefs saturated with perspiration were seen everywhere, and standing collars nowhere. The monosyllable "whew" was a favorite expression with everybody throughout the day, and a siesta of locomotion was very generally indulged in. Close calculations were made by pedestrians for the shady spots, and everybody succumbed to the power of king "Sol."

It's too hot to sit still, one feels so uneasy,
Nor can he lie down without getting all greasy;
If he dares to walk out, or even to ride,
His shirt and his drawers stick fast to his hide.
Oh phew! oh phew!
What can a man do
Who's all in a stew!

It's very nice weather, no doubt, for the corn—
For potatoes and beans, and all kind of shoots;
But all mortal flesh that of woman is born,
Is apt to dissolve and run down in the boots.
Oh phew! oh phew!
What can a man do
Who's all in a stew!

Oh! I'm fast melting down! how flabby I grow,
French chalk will not keep me from oozing, I know,
Unless I congeal and harden a little,
The man who buys soap-fat will have me in kettle.
Oh phew! oh phew!
What can a man do
Who's all in a stew!

CHANGE! CHANGE!!—It is always important to have the "ready change," but of late it has become a matter of absolute necessity. Our business men peep suspiciously over their counters, and at the first glimpse of a one dollar bill, you meet with the peremptory remark "we can't change that." If you happen to be a man of some property and fair standing, you may possibly be able to get the goods *on tick*, but if you happen to be in humble circumstances, the only alternative is to fold up the dishonored dollar bill, and with a sorrowing countenance seek another shop, with the not very pleasing prospect of meeting with the same reception.

DID NOT SUCCEED.—Messrs. John H. Oliver and A. B. Schwartz, who had each in contemplation the raising of a company, did not succeed fully, owing to the fact that they commenced at a late hour and that the 200 men allotted as our County quota absorbed the $10,000 bounty appropriated by our County Commissioners, so that all over that number would have been left without it. Although in the outset they met with encouraging success, they under these circumstances transferred their men to Capt. Dillinger's company then also in process of organization, which at once gave it over and above the required number.

TO DESTROY HOUSE FLIES.—It is perhaps not generally known that black pepper (not red) is a poison for many insects. The following simple mixture is said to be the best destroyer of the common house fly extant. Take equal proportions of fine black pepper, fresh ground, and sugar, say enough of each to cover a ten cent piece; moisten and mix well with a spoon full of milk (a little cream is better,) keep that in your room and that will keep down the flies. One advantage over other poisons is, that it injures nothing else; and another, that the flies seek the air, and never die in the house— the windows being open.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—John Rosnig (cigar maker) and Philip Stauch, members of Capt. Newhard's company, 46th Penna. regiment, were arrested in this place on Thursday for desertion. They had been absent ever since Banks' retreat. They were conveyed to camp at Harrisburg the day following and placed in the guard house, from which Rosnig has since managed to re-escape. This is the fourth time he has deserted, and [illegible] again caught will probably be taught a lesson that will prevent a recurrence of the act.

HARVEST SERMON.—On Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock, there will be held, in the German Reformed Church, of this place, (Rev. S. K. Dubs' congregation,) a special divine service, for the purpose of returning thanks to the Almighty God for His bountiful bestowment of the fruits of the earth. The services are to be conducted in the German language. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

DEAD.—William Ellis, of Capt. Keck's company, Col. Good's regiment, died at Beaufort, S. C., [illegible]

[illegible] Will not the ladies of our County exhibit a patriotism worthy the cause, by engaging in so noble a duty?

The 46th Penna. regiment, to which a company partly from Bethlehem and partly from Catasauqua is attached, and also James W. Selfridge of Bethlehem, as Lieut. Colonel, was in the great battle at Cedar Mountain on Saturday, and sustained heavy loss. Among the wounded are Col. Knipe, Lieut. Col. Selfridge and Major Matthews.

THE NEW IRONSIDES.—The new iron clad United States Frigate, "New Ironsides," is now nearly completed, and will make a trial trip on Monday next, after which she will return to the Navy Yard, for the purpose of dismantling and taking on board the remainder of her stores. This is one of the largest and most formidable vessels ever constructed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and many are waiting with considerable anxiety to hear of her success or failure. On Saturday her engine and machinery were put in motion, and worked admirably. They were kept in operation for some hours, and from the style in which every portion of the machinery did its work, no doubts are entertained as to their proving all that is required to perform the work of propelling the monster. The machinery is of immense power, consisting of two first class horizontal engines, with cylinders each of fifty inches diameter, and a stroke of thirty inches, to make eighty-five revolutions per minute. These are to drive a brass propeller screw of thirteen feet diameter, and eighteen feet pitch. The power is supplied from four horizontal tubular boilers, being a force each of about four hundred horse power, or collectively of one thousand horse power. Her armament is to consist of sixteen eleven-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun-deck, and two two-hundred pound rifled Parrott guns on the spar deck. These guns have all been received at the Navy Yard, and will be placed on board the vessel as soon as the iron carriages can be finished for them. Upon these a large number of workmen are now engaged, and they will be completed in a few days. Her coal and ordnance stores are now being put on board, and she will have received her full supplies by the end of the week. The work on the outside of the vessel is nearly completed, and will be finished by Saturday. The Ironsides has but three decks, the orlop, or lower deck, having been dispensed with on account of the light draft of the vessel. The officers' quarters are all, from the Lieutenant down, on the berth deck. They are handsomely arranged and fitted up. There will be from twenty-five to thirty officers on board, including the Surgeon, Chaplain, Engineers, Lieutenant of Marines, Midshipmen, Mates, Paymaster, Clerks, Boatswain, Gunner, Carpenter, &c. The vessel is of nearly the same tonnage as the Wabash, although she will not carry as large a complement. The Captain's quarters are upon the gun-deck and when finished will be as roomy and commodious as would be desired. Joiners are now at work finishing the beds for the pivot guns, on the spar deck.—*News.*

A SPECTACLE FOR EUROPE.—In less than a month we shall have over a million of soldiers in the field and an immense iron-clad navy afloat. We shall then show Europe how to crush out a rebellion in a style of unprecedented quickness and completeness, without blowing the rebels from the mouths of our cannon, as the English did Sepoys in India. We invite attention to this spectacle of a free republic in arms, and think that we can teach Europe a thing or two in the way of war which it may do her good to know before attempting any intervention schemes. We believe that we could crush out a foreign foe as easily as we shall crush out a rebellious foe, as Sam Patch observed when about to jump down the Genesee Falls, "some things can be done as well as others," and some can be done better than others. However, we have only one thing to do, for all schemes of intervention go down with the rebellion.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "GOLDEN GATE."—The Pacific Mail steamship Golden Gate was burned at sea on the 27th ult, and 180 passengers and 22 of the crew lost. She had a million and a half of specie on board, which, it is thought, would be saved as the vessel was beached. The disaster occurred near Manzanillo, in Mexico, about fifteen hundred miles south of San Francisco. The Pacific telegraph line is down west of Salt Lake, in consequence of a severe storm, so that no particulars of the event have reached us. The vessel was in excellent order, and worth some eighty or ninety thousand dollars.

PATRIOTIC ARREST.—The editors of the Patriot and Union, recently prosecuted the editors of the Harrisburg Telegraph for libel, and were immediately singled out by Republicans of the city for arrest. They were Democrats, in favor of the Constitution and the Union, in favor of the war, and have done all in their power to put down rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the freedom of the people. A handbill issued by the boys of their office, a burlesque upon negro enlistments, of which the editors knew nothing, is said to be the cause of their arrest. They were sent to the old capitol prison at Washington.

GIRLS IN THE ARMY.—Two girls, aged respectively eighteen and twenty years, hailing from Hagerstown, Md., were in custody in the Provost Marshal's office in Washington, on Thursday, arrayed in full uniform. According to their own statement they have been in the army some months, one of them asserting they had participated in the battle of Bull Run. General Wadsworth, after lecturing them on the folly of their course, ordered them to their homeward way.

WINE.—Ladies' Wine!—Speers' Wine of Elder.—Pure; four years old; an invigorating, but pleasant, [illegible] all the valuable properties of the elder shrub. Has been used in the New York Hospitals, and by first class Physicians, as the best known wine for medical use. It is not mixed with alcohol or liquor; but is a mild, rich and pleasant tonic, improving the appetite and promoting digestion. It is used as a diuretic and sudorific. As a diuretic it acts beneficially on the kidneys and corresponding organs. As a sudorific it acts on the skin, destroying eruptions and producing a fresh, Healthy and Blooming Complexion. Sold by Druggists generally.

TO THE NERVOUS of both sexes.—A retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. [illegible]